BATALIN, A.M.

Some problems of the physics of the Pacific Basin; a survey of work carried out at the Far Eastern State University. Okeanologiia 5 no.1:173-179 '65. (MIRA 18:4)

BATALIN, A.M.

Water exchange between the Bering Sea and the Pacific. Trudy VNIRO 49:7-16 '64. (MIRA 18:5)

1. Kafedra fiziki morya Dal'nevostochnogo gosudarstvennogo universiteta.

AUTHOR: Batalin, A.M., Engineer 28-58-3-11/39

TITLE: Conventional Designations for Rolled Non-Ferrous Metal (Uslovnyye oboznacheniya tsvetnogo prokata)

PERIODICAL: Standartizatsiya, 1958, Nr 3, pp 39-40 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: Designations of parameters in different "GOST" standards for non-ferrous rolled metal are not standard and often are not understandable without references to the "GOST" wording. For instance, "ATNVS" designates a product that was cold-worked after hardening and natural aging, "BR" means bronze of grade "Br.AMts 9-2". There is a great variety of designations of parameters, properties and qualities in different industry-branch normal'-standards and plant normal'-standards. The article gives general information on the principles of a project of a system for such designations. It was developed by the VNII of the Committee of Standards, Measures and Measuring Devices in two variations. One variation suggests designations for obligatory inclusion into the standards, the other gives the designation for drawings.

Card 1/2

Conventional Designations for Rolled Non-Ferrous Metal 28-58-3-11/39

ASSOCIATION: VNII Komiteta standartov, mer i izmeritel'nykh priborov(VNII of the Committee of Standards, Measures, and Measuring Devices)

Card 2/2 1. Standards--USSR

BATALIN, A.P., kand.tekhn.nauk

Pay more attention to the development of research work in the field of auxiliary equipment and spare parts for textile and light industry machinery. Tekst. prom. 21 no.10:12-15 O '61.
(MIRA 14:10)

1. Zamestitel' direktora po nauchnoy chasti Tsentral'nogo nauchno-issledovatel'skogo instituta vspomogatel'nykh izdeliy i zapasnykh detaley k tekstil'nomu oborudovaniyu.
(Textile machinery)

BALAKIRSKAYA, R.R.; BATALIK, B.S.; NEL'SON, R.A.; MAKMENKO, V.V.

Investigating the influence of chilling on the phase composition and structure of clinkers. Nauch. trudy PermNIUI no.5:95-102 '63. (MIRA 18:3)

BATALIN, B.S., inzh.

Effective method of determining the amount of slag in cement.
TSement 30 no.6:20 N-D '64.
(MIRA 18:1)

1. Trest "Orgtekhstroy", Perm'.

Batalin, G.I.

Apparatus for determination of hydrogen in steel. G.I. Batalin. [illegible]. Zavodskaya Laboratoriya, 1954, No. [illegible]. The app. consists of a tube, one end of which is soldered and the other is connected by a ground-glass joint to a stopcock. Directly to the stopcock are soldered a closed Hg manometer and a lead to be connected to a vacuum pump. The tube with a sample of the metal is placed in an elec. tube furnace, the app. is evacuated to 0.01 mm. Hg, and the furnace is heated to 400°. Compared to a high-vacuum method the differences are ±5%. This rapid method is applicable for use in detg. H during the melting period.

M. Hasek

BATALIN, G.I.; MEN', E.N.

Determination of hydrogen content in steel during the process of melting. Trudy Inst.chern.met.AN URSR 7:33-38 '53. (MLRA 8:5)
(Steel--Metallurgy) (Iron--Hydrogen content)

BATALEN, G. E. and ROSENFELD, A. L.

"Methods of Separation of Non-metallic Inclusions Electrolytically" p. 93, Trudy Instituta Chernoy Metallurgii, Vol. 9, 1955.

BATALIN, G.I.; PROKHORENKO, K.K.

Determination of the gas content in open-hearth slags. Vop. proizv.stali no.5:63-70 '58. (MIRA 12:5)
(Slag--Analysis) (Vacuum apparatus)

BATALIN, G.I.; BALYASNYY, A.L.

Effect of carbon content on hydrogen diffusion in carbon steels.
Izv.vys. ucheb. zav.; chern. met. no.3:120-125 '61. (MIRA 14:3)

1. Kiyevskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet.
(Steel--Hydrogen content)

S/148/62/000/011/003/013
E079/E151

AUTHORS: Batalin, G.I., and Tkachenko, M.S.

TITLE: On the problem of nitriding of manganese

PERIODICAL: Izvestiya vysshikh uchebnykh zavedeniy, Chernaya metallurgiya, no.11, 1962, 76-79

TEXT: The effect of gas velocity, particle size, and temperature on the nitriding of manganese in a stream of ammonia was investigated. It was found that the velocity of the ammonia stream had no influence on the nitriding process. The influence of the particle size could be described by

$$Y = 10.4 - 0.59\ n,$$

where Y = increase in weight (nitrogen content) and n = particle size, mm. The velocity of the process was measured at 650 and 830 °C, and was found to increase twofold on increasing the temperature from 650 to 830 °C. Metallographic investigation of nitrided specimens showed good agreement with the phase diagram of the system $Mn-N_2$.

Card 1/2

BATALIN, G.I.

Hydrogen diffusion in carbon steel. Izv. vys. ucheb. zav.; chern. met. 5 no.5:131-133 '62. (MIRA 15:6)

1. Kiyevskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet.
(Steel--Hydrogen content)

L 18445-66

ACC NR: AP6002527 (A) SOURCE CODE: UR/0286/65/000/023/0033/0034

AUTHORS: Smurov, N. M.; Batalin, I. Ye. 25 B

ORG: none

TITLE: Device for measuring the electric charge density distribution on the surface of double convex piezovibrators. Class 21, No. 176634

SOURCE: Byulleten' izobreteniy i tovarnykh znakov, no. 23, 1965, 33-34

TOPIC TAGS: piezoelectric transducer, charge density

ABSTRACT: This Author Certificate presents a device for measuring the electric charge density distribution on the surface of double convex piezovibrators. The device contains a pendulum with a sample mounting unit, exciting electrodes connected to a variable frequency voltage generator, a resonance recording device, and a support for the exciting electrode with a point-measuring probe connected to an electric charge density meter. To measure the electric charge density over the whole surface of a sample with varying radius of curvature, the pendulum rod is variable in length and is provided with a dial for readout of the rotation

Card 1/3 UDC: 621.317.713

around the axis of suspension. The mounting unit can be rotated and is provided with a rotation readout ring (see Fig. 1). The device has interchangeable

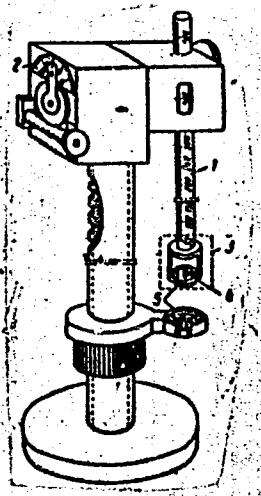


Fig. 1. 1 - pendulum rod; 2 - rotation readout dial; 3 - mounting unit; 4 - rotation readout ring; 5 - exciting electrodes.

L 18445-66

ACC NR: AP6002527

exciting electrodes with spherical surfaces of different radii of curvature. Orig. art. has: 1 diagram.

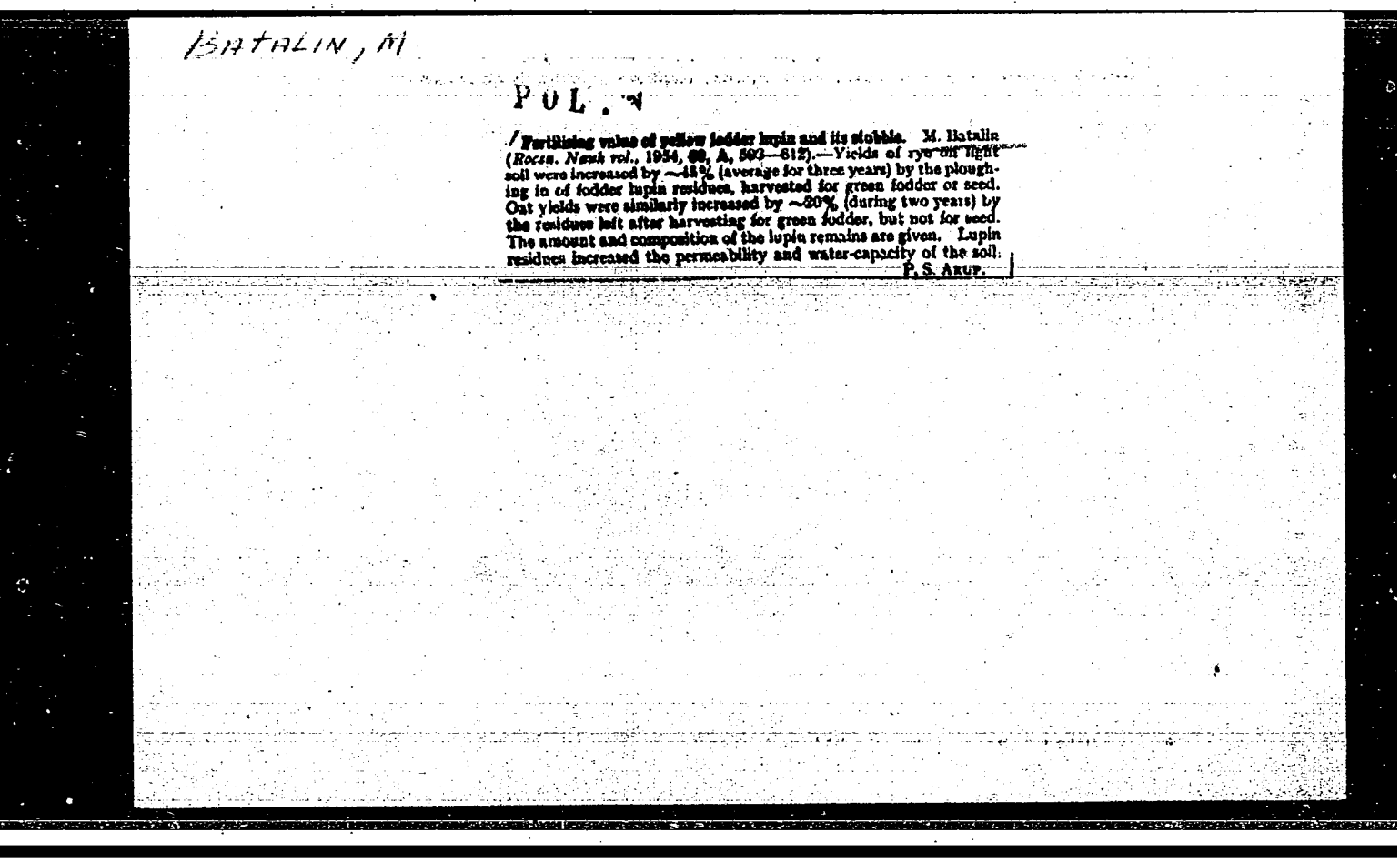
SUB CODE: 09, 20/ SUBM DATE: 31Dec64

Card 3/3 mjs

BATALIN, M.

Manurial action of ammonia solutions as compared with sodium nitrate, ammonium nitrate and ammonium sulphate. A. Byeskorskii and M. Batalin (*Rezsn. Nauk Rol.*, 1954, 69, A, 65—77).—On a slightly acid soil (pH 5·5—6·4) 20% aq. NH_3 gave better yields of potatoes when applied before planting than when at the early growth stage or at the first or second ridging. Results of earlier trials with oats and barley were largely confirmed: under some circumstances NH_3 was as effective as NH_4NO_3.

A. G. POLLARD.



BATALIN, M

POL. N

Fertilising value of yellow fodder lupin and its stubble. M. Batalin (*Rocsn. Nauk rol.*, 1954, **69**, A, 593—612).—Yields of rye on light soil were increased by ~48% (average for three years) by the ploughing in of fodder lupin residues, harvested for green fodder or seed. Oat yields were similarly increased by ~30% (during two years) by the residues left after harvesting for green fodder, but not for seed. The amount and composition of the lupin remains are given. Lupin residues increased the permeability and water-capacity of the soil.

P. S. ARUP.

BATALIN, M.

Jak zwiekszyc plony na glebach lekkich (How to increase the crop on light soils)

SO: NOWE KSIAZKI #1, Jan 56, Unclassified.

USSR / Cultivated Plants. General. M-1

Abs Jour: Ref Zhur-Biol., 1958, No 16, 72843.

Author : Batalin, Mikhail.
Inst : Not given.
Title : Increasing the Fertility of Sandy Soil on the Experimental Station in Mokhelke (Poland).

Orig Pub: Mezhdunar. s.-kh. zh., 1957, No 2, 85-92.

Abstract: Crop rotations satisfied by legume crops both as basic and stubble crops were introduced at the station. The new system permitted an improvement in the balance of fodders and, together with this, of manure through the above-ground portions of the legumes and in the balance of organic fertilizers through the stubble remains. For an average of 3 years in a variant without fertilizer, the potato

Card 1/2

2

BATALIN, Michal

The effect of green manure on main crops. II. The influence of yellow fodder lupine and its stubble on winter rape and wheat on sandy soils. Rocz nauk roln rosl 80 no.2:261-280 '59. (EEAI 9:11)

1. Zaklad Nawozenia Instytutu Uprawy, Nawozenia i Gleboznawstwa w Bydgoszczy.
(Poland--Green manuring)
(Poland--Lupines)
(Poland--Wheat)
(Poland--Rape (Plant))

BATALIN, Michal

Effects of aftercrops as green manure; effects of winter vetch aftercrops sown on sandy soil. Roczn nauk roln rosl 83 no.1:73-111 '60. (KEAI 10:7)

1. Zaklad Nawozenia Instytutu Uprawy, Nawozenia i Gleboznawstwa. Kierownik: prof. dr A. Byczkowski.
(Poland--Vetch) (Poland--Green manuring)

BATALIN, Michal

The effect of green manure on main crops. III. Mixtures of coarse-grained legumes cultivated on sandy soil as forecrops for winter rye. Rocz nauk roln rosl 83 no.2:291-309 '60.
(EEAI 10:9/10)

1. Instytut Uprawy, Nawozenia i Gleboznawstwa w Bydgoszczy, Zaklad Nawozenia. Kierownik: Prof. Dr. A. Byczkowski.

(Fertilizers and manures) (Rye) (Legumes)
(Cover crops)

IOFFE, B.V.; BATALIN, O.Ye.

Refractometric methods in the determination of the group composition of gasoline fractions. Neftekhimia 4 no.3:481-486 My-Je '64. (MIRA 18:2)

1. Leningradskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet im. A.A.Zhdanova.

BOGOMOLOV, A.I.; PANINA, K.I.; BATALIN, O.Ye.

Thermocatalytic conversion of polycyclic naphthenes of petroleum in connection with problems of their genesis. Trudy VNIGRI no.155: 194-212 '60. (MIRA 14:1)
(Naphthenes) (Petroleum geology)

IOFFE, B.V.; BATALIN, O.Ye.

Determining the group composition of the dearomatized part of straight-run gasolines. Neftekhimiia 4 no.1:160-169 Ja-F '64

1. Leningradskiy universitet imeni A.A. Zhdanova, Khimicheskiy fakul'tet.

IOFFE, B.V.; BATALIN, O.Ye.

Deviation of the refraction dispersion of hydrocarbon mixtures from additivity. Zhur.prikl.khim. 34 no.3:603-613 Mr '61. (MIRA 14:5)

1. Leningradskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet i Vsesoyuznyy neftyanoy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy geologorazvedochnyy institut.
(Hydrocarbons—Optical properties)

IOFFE, B.V.; BATALIN, O.Ye.

New data on the dispersimetric analysis of aromatic hydrocarbons.
Neftekhimiia 1 no.2:156-162 Mr-Ap '61. (MIRA 15:2)

1. Leningradskiy universitet im. A.A. Zhdanova.
(Dispersimetry)
(Hydrocarbons—Analysis)

PETROV, Al.A.; BATALIN, O.Ye.; MIKHNOVSKAYA, A.A.; BEDOV, Yu.A.; KRASAVCHENKO, M.I.; PUSTIL'NIKOVA, S.D.

"Dispersiometric coefficients" of high-boiling hydrocarbons of a mixed structure. Neftekhimiia 3 no.6:922-927 N-D '63. (MIRA 17:3)

1. Institut geologii i razrabotki goryuchikh iskopayemykh Gosudarstvennogo komiteta SSSR po toplivnoy promyshlennosti i Leningradskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet im. A.A.Zhdanova.

ACCESSION NR: AP4024412 S/0204/64/004/001/0160/0169

AUTHOR: Ioffe, B. V.; Batalin, O. Ye.

TITLE: Determination of the group composition of the dearomatized portion of direct distillation gasolines.

SOURCE: Neftekhimiya, v. 4, no. 1, 1964, 160-169

TOPIC TAGS: gasoline, group analysis, paraffinic hydrocarbon, naphthenic hydrocarbon, bicyclic hydrocarbon, alkylcyclopentane, alkylcyclohexane, aniline point, refractive index, density, specific refractivity, physical constant, mean arithmetic value

ABSTRACT: Calculations were made of the mean arithmetic values of the physical constants for paraffinic and naphthenic hydrocarbons of direct distillate gasoline fractions and an effort was made to ascertain the possibility of further improving methods of group analyses using the new calculated constants. Standard gasoline fractions were used: 40-60 C, 60-95 C, 95-122 C, 122-150 C, 150-175 C and 175-200 C. The paraffinics are normal-structure methanes, i.e., normal alkanes and mono- and di-methylalkanes. The naphthenics include alkylcylcopentanes,

Card 1/3

ACCESSION NR: AP4024412

alkylcyclohexanes and bicyclic hydrocarbons (the percentage of bicyclics in the 122-150 C fraction is less than 1%, in the 150-175 C fraction is 5% and in the 175-200 C fraction, 15%). In the naphthenics it was necessary to establish the ratio of the above mentioned three component types of hydrocarbons in the specific fractions and to establish the ratios of the cis and trans forms and the distribution of the alkylcyclopentanes and alkylcyclohexanes. There is a linear relationship between the aniline points and the physical constants, the refractive index, density and specific refractivity. The recommended mean values for the physical constants for the various types of hydrocarbons in the standard gasoline fractions are tabulated. The effect of variations in the hydrocarbon composition of natural gasolines and of experimental errors on the accuracy of group analysis was evaluated. The accuracy was found to be within 3% and approximately the same for the refractive index, density and aniline point values. Specific refractivity does not provide for greater accuracy in the analysis in comparison with the other physical constants, in spite of its lesser sensitivity to variation in the hydrocarbon composition. The naphthenic hydrocarbon content (N) is calculated by the formula: $\%N = \frac{a - a_1}{a_2 - a_1} \cdot 100$

Card 2/3

ACCESSION NR: AP4024412

where a_1 = value of the property for paraffinic hydrocarbons, a_2 = value of the property for naphthenic hydrocarbons and a = value of the property of the saturated fraction. Orig. art. has: 2 figures and 7 tables.

ASSOCIATION: Leningradskiy universitet im. A. A. Zhdanova Khimicheskiy fakul'tet (Leningrad University, Chemistry Department)

SUBMITTED: 22Jun63 DATE ACQ: 17Apr64 ENCL: 00

SUB CODE: GC, FP NO REF SOV: 024 OTHER: 021

Card 3/3

L 52127-65 EPF(c)/EWP(j)/EWT(m)/T Pc-4/Pr-4 RM

ACCESSION NR: AP5015282 UR/0286/65/000/009/0065/0065

AUTHORS: Moldavskiy, B. L.; Batalin, O. Ye.; Zheleznyak, E. N.; Pesin, L. M.; Potekhina, Ye. S.; Rabkina, A. E.; Bychkova, V. A.

TITLE: A method for obtaining epoxy compositions. Class 39, No. 170654

SOURCE: Byulleten' izobreteniy i tovarnykh znakov, no. 9, 1965, 65

TOPIC TAGS: epoxy, succinic acid, cumylsuccinic acid

ABSTRACT: This Author Certificate presents a method for obtaining epoxy compositions by applying the anhydride of substituted succinic acid as a hardener. To simplify the technique of hardening, the anhydride of cumylsuccinic acid is used as a hardener.

ASSOCIATION: Gosudarstvennyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut plastmass (State Scientific Research Institute of Plastics)

SUBMITTED: 18May64 ENCL: 00 SUB CODE: OC, MT

NO REF SOV: 000 OTHER: 000

Card 1/1 mb

L 31920-66 EWT(m)/EWP(j)/T IJP(c) RM

ACC NR: AT6007971 (A) SOURCE CODE: UR/0191/66/000/003/0054/0057

AUTHOR: Potekhina, Ye. S.; Moldavskiy, B. L.; Molotkov, R. V.; Batalin, O. Ye.; Buslovich, Ye. Ya.; Rubinsteyn, E. I.; Ravkina, A. E.; Khanukova, E. S.; Slobina, A. V.; Lykova, T. A.; Bychkova, V. A.

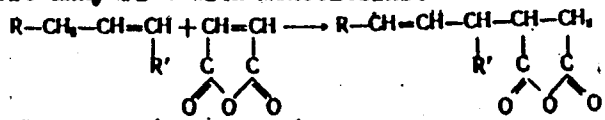
ORG: none

TITLE: Alkenylsuccinic acid anhydrides as hardening agents for epoxy resins

SOURCE: Plasticheskiye massy, no. 3, 1966, 54-57

TOPIC TAGS: epoxy plastic, hardening, solid mechanical property

ABSTRACT: The authors studied the synthesis and use of alkenylsuccinic acid anhydrides as liquid and low-toxic hardening agents for epoxy resins. The anhydrides were synthesized in an electrically heated steel autoclave with a mixing device by the reaction of maleic anhydride with monoolefins:



The following anhydrides were prepared: (acid, boiling point in C, at pressure in mm) crotylsuccinic, 122-147, 8; pentenylsuccinic, 135-148, 8; dodecenylsuccinic, 124-210,

Card 1/2 UDC: 678.643'42'5:678.043

L 31920-66

ACC NR: AP6007971

2

5; and a mixture of isooctenyl- and isononenylsuccinic (ASA), 155-169, 8. Epoxy resins ED-5, ED-6, and EDL were hardened by ASA at 140C for 24 hr, using 93-115, 73-93- and 47-57 g of ASA over 100 g of epoxy resins respectively. Using dimethylaniline or triethanolamine as the accelerators, the hardening process was accomplished within 1.5-2 hr at 100C. With the exception of thermal stability, which was 25-35C lower, the physicomechanical properties of the products obtained resembled very closely those obtained by the use of maleic anhydride as the hardening agent. Orig. art. has: 6 tables, 4 fig., and 1 formula.

SUB CODE: 11,07/ SUBM DATE: none/ ORIG REF: 004/ OTH REF: 003

Card MT 2/2

BATMAN, S.A.

Proektirovanie ventiliatsii shakht Kuznetskogo ugol'nogo basseina (Planning shaft ventilation in the Kuznetsk coal basin). Moskva, Ugletekhizdat, 1951, 57 p.

BATALIN, S.A., dots.

Use of forced suction ventilation in the Prokop'evsk-Kiselevsk area of the Kuznetsk Basin. Izv. vys. ucheb. zav.; gor. zhur. no.2:66-73 '58. (MIRA 11:5)

1. Tomskiy politekhnicheskiy institut.
(Kuznetsk Basin--Mine ventilation)

BATALIN, S.A., dotsent; PRIMYSKIY, A.M., inzh.

Inversion of the main airway fan in blower-exhaust methods of mine ventilation. Izv.vys.ucheb.zav.; gor.zhur. no.10:68-70 '58. (MIRA 12:8)

1. Tomskiy politekhnicheskiy institut.
(Mine ventilation) (Fans, Mechanical)

BATALIN, S.A., dotsent; SURKOV, A.L., inzh.

Magnitude of the air supply ratio in planning coal mine ventilation. Izv.vys.ucheb.zav.; gor.zhur. no.11:71-73 '58.
(MIRA 12:8)

1. Tomskiy politekhnicheskiy institut (for Batalin). 2. Vostochnyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut po bezopasnosti rabot v gornoy promyshlennosti.

(Mine ventilation)

ABRAMOV, F.A., prof., doktor tekhn.nauk; BALTAYTIS, V.Ya., inzh.; BARON, L.I., doktor tekhn.nauk; BATALIN, S.A., dotsent, kand. tekhn.nauk; BYKOV, L.N., prof., doktor tekhn.nauk; VESELOVSKIY, V.S., prof., doktor tekhn.nauk; VLADIMIRSKIY, V.V., kand.tekhn. nauk [deceased]; VORONIN, V.N., doktor tekhn.nauk [deceased]; VORONINA, L.D., kand.tekhn.nauk; VOROPAYEV, A.F., prof.,dokt.tekhn. nauk; ZHUKOV, G.I.; KOMAROV, V.B., prof., doktor tekhn.nauk; KRICHEVSKIY, R.M., kand.tekhn.nauk; KSENOFONTOVA, A.I., dotsent, kand.tekhn.nauk; LIDIN, G.D., doktor tekhn.nauk; MILETICH, A.F., dotsent, kand.tekhn.nauk; MUSTEL', P.I., dotsent, kand.tekhn. nauk; NOVIKOV, K.P., kand.tekhn.nauk; OGIYEVSKIY, V.M., prof., doktor tekhn.nauk [deceased]; POLESIN, Ya.L., inzh.; RIPP, M.G., dotsent, kand.tekhn.nauk; SOBOLEV, G.G., inzh.; SOLOV'YEV, P.M., inzh.; SUKHAREVSKIY, V.M., kand.tekhn.nauk; KHEYFITS, S.Ya.,dotsent,

(Continued on next card)

ABRAMOV, F.A.---(continued) Card 2.
kand.tekhn.nauk; KHODOT, V.V., kand.tekhn.nauk; SHCHERBAN', A.N.; TERPIGOREV, A.M., glavnyy red.; SKOCHINSKIY, A.A., otv. red.toma; ZAYTSEV, A.P., zam. otv.red.toma; BOBROV, I.V., red. toma; KOMAROV, V.B., red.toma; SIRYACHENKO, F.N., red.toma; VARZIN, A.V., kand.tekhn.nauk, red.toma; KLIMANOV, A.D., dots.,kand. tekhn.nauk, red.toma; KRIVONOGOV, K.K., insh., red.toma; NEUYMIN, I.N., insh., red.toma; TITOV, N.G., doktor tekhn.nauk, red.toma; CHIZHOV, B.D., kand.tekhn.nauk, red.toma; GNEDIN, V.Ye., red. izd-va; NIKOLAYEV, V.F., red.izd-va; BASHEVA, T.A., red.izd-va; PROZOROVSKAYA, V.L., tekhn.red.

[Mining; an encyclopedic dictionary] Gornoe delo; entsiklopedicheskii spravochnik. Glav.red. A.M.Terpigorev. Chleny glav. red.: A.I.Barsbanov i dr. Moskva, Gos.nauchno-tekhn.izd-vo lit-ry po ugol'noi promyshl. Vol.6. [Mine atmosphere and ventilation; controlling dust, gases, and fires; mine rescue work] Rudnichnaia atmosfera i ventiliatsiia; Bor'ba s pyl'iu, gazami i pozharami; Gornospasatel'noe delo. Redkollegiia toma: A.A.Skochinskii i dr. 1959. 375 p. (MIRA 12:6)

1. Chlen-korrespondent AN USSR (for Shcherban').
(Mine ventilation) (Mine rescue work)

BATALIN, S.A., kand.tekhn.nauk; SURKOV, A.L., inzh.

Spreading the use of mechanical ventilation of mines.
Bezop.truda v prom. 4 no.9:23-25 S '60. (MIRA 13:9)
(Mine ventilation)

BATALIN, S.A.; BIRYUKOV, R.A.; KOLOSOV, V.A.

Forced blowing and suction method in the ventilation of mines in the Prokopyevsk-Kiselevsk area of the Kuznetsk Basin. Ugol' 35 no.3;54-58 Mr '60.
(MIRA 13:6)

1. Tomskiy politekhnicheskiy institut (for Batalin).
2. Kemerovskiy gornyy institut (for Biryukov).
3. Kuzbassgiproshakht (for Kolosov).
(Kuznetsk Basin--Mine ventilation)

BATALIN, S.A., dotsent

Comments on M.A.Krainikov's article "Calculating air in accordance with gas content and controlling the ventilation of workings." Bez.truda v prom. 6 no.1:25-26 Ja '62. (MIRA 15:1)

1. Tomskiy politekhnicheskiy institut.
(Mine ventilation)

PAVLENKO, Yu.P., inzh.; BATALIN, S.A., dotsent, kand. tekhn. nauk

Efforts to control dust in stopes of cutter-loader mine development workings. Bezop. truda v prom. 8 no.11:35-37 N '64. (MIRA 18:2)

1. Vostochnyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut po bezopasnosti rabot v gornoy promyshlennosti (for Pavlenko). 2. Tomskiy politekhnicheskiy institut (for Batalin).

S/120/63/000/001/012/072
E032/E314

AUTHORS: Batalin, S.S., Kaipov, D.K. and Chekanov, V.N.

TITLE: A fast coincidence circuit for slow scintillators

PERIODICAL: Pribory i tekhnika eksperimenta, no. 1, 1963, 61 - 63

TEXT: The authors report a fast coincidence circuit designed for use with a "fast-slow" system for amplitude-analysis of selected spectral regions. The phosphors are NaI(Tl) and the photomultipliers are ФЭУ(FEU)-13. A block diagram of the device is shown in Fig. 1. The fast coincidence circuit is shown in Fig. 2. The values of the components in the lower part of this figure are the same as in the upper part. The overall resolution obtained with Co^{60} γ-rays was found to be 6 ns at 100% efficiency. There are 5 figures.

ASSOCIATION: Institut yadernoy fiziki AN KazSSR (Institute of Nuclear Physics of the AS KazSSR)

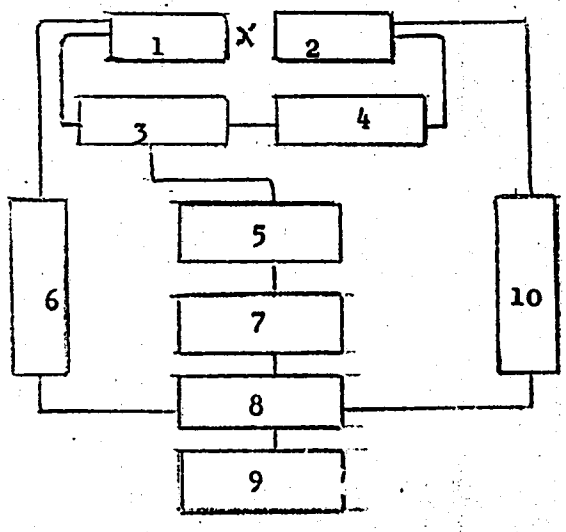
SUBMITTED: April 10, 1962

Card 1/3

A fast coincidence circuit ....

S/120/63/000/001/012/072
E032/E314

Fig. 1:



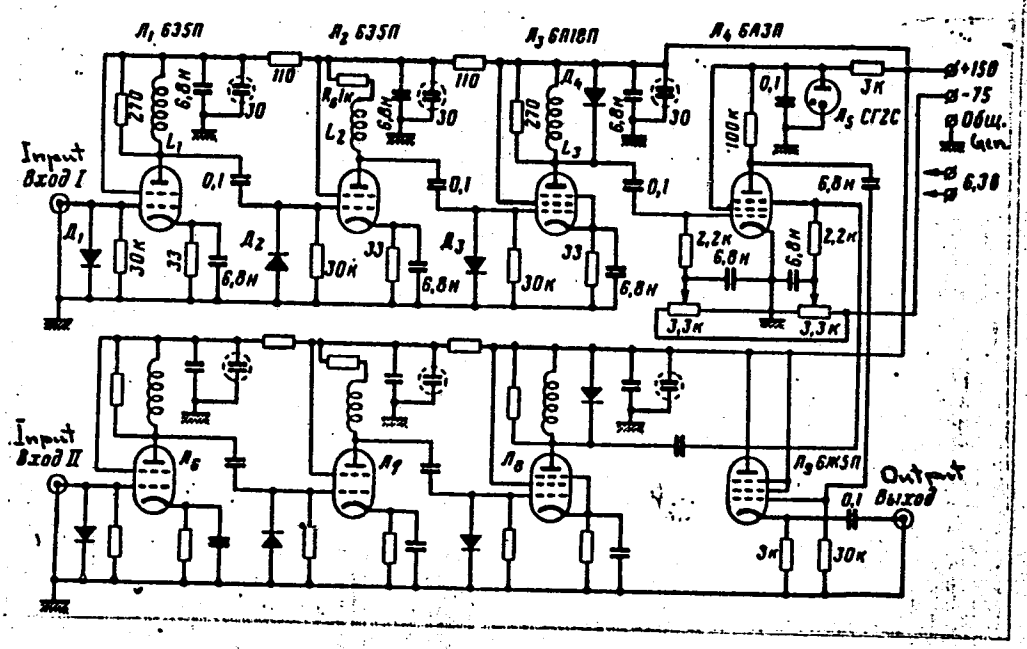
Key: 1 - Probe 1;
2 - Probe 2:
3 - Fast coincidence circuit;
4 - Delay line;
5 - Integral discriminator;
6 - Kicksorter;
7 - 1 ms delay line;
8 - Triple coincidence circuit;.
9 - Scaler;
10 - Kicksorter.

Card 2/3

A fast coincidence circuit ....

S/120/63/000/001/012/072
E032/E314

Fig. 2:



Card 3/3

L 19600-65 EWT(1)/EWA(h) Peb

ACCESSION NR: AP4044693 S/0120/64/000/004/0182/0183

AUTHOR: Batalin, S. S.

TITLE: Pulse-packet generator 55

SOURCE: Pribory* i tekhnika eksperimenta, no. 4, 1964, 182-183

TOPIC TAGS: pulse packet generator

ABSTRACT: A blocking-oscillator circuit whose anode is supplied through a ferrite-torus impulse transformer is suggested as a pulse-packet generator. With the parameters given in the article, an experimental generator developed from 1 to 100 pulses (750 kc) in the packet, depending on the resistance in, and the voltage applied to, the anode circuit. The packet-repetition rate depended on the number of pulses in the packet. The functioning of the generator is explained as a joint operation of a blocking oscillator and an LC-oscillator. The generator was used for testing amplifiers of AZ-1, AI-100, and AADO pulse-height

Card 1/2

L 19600-65

ACCESSION NR: AP4044693

analyzers and can be used for other purposes. Orig. art. has: 2 figures.

ASSOCIATION: none

SUBMITTED: 30Sep63 ENCL: 00

SUB CODE: EC NO REF SOV: 000 OTHER: 000

Card 2/2

ACCESSION NR: AP5016399

UR/0120/65/000/003/0220/0222
621.374.32

AUTHOR: Batalin, S. S.; Voronin, A. M.

TITLE: Digit printing for dekatron scalers

SOURCE: Pribory i tekhnika eksperimenta, no. 3, 1965, 220-222

TOPIC TAGS: digit printer, scaler

ABSTRACT: A system of delivering information from a dekatron scaler to a "Rhein-Metal" typewriter is briefly described. The total transcribing time depends on the number of decades and is about 4 sec for the Soviet-made PS-20 scaler. A block diagram and a principal circuit diagram are explained. The digit printing system can also operate from a number of scalers. Orig. art. has: 2 figures.

ASSOCIATION: Institut yadernoy fiziki AN KazSSR, Alma-Ata (Institute of Nuclear Physics, AN KazSSR)

SUBMITTED: 24Mar64 ENCL: 00 SUB CODE: EC, DP

NO REF SOV: 000 OTHER: 000

Card 1/1

5.2500

68943
SOV/81-59-24-84750

Translation from: Referativnyy zhurnal. Khimiya, 1959, Nr 24, p 9 (USSR)

AUTHORS: Batalin, V.A., Kopytin, N.S., Kryshtab, G.S., Pasechnik, M.V., Strizhak, V.I.

TITLE: The Cross Sections of Inelastic Scattering of Fast Neutrons 19

PERIODICAL: Tr. Sessii AS UkrSSR po mirn. ispol'zovaniyu atomn. energii. Kiyev, AS UkrSSR, 1958, pp 102 - 106

ABSTRACT: The cross sections of inelastic scattering of neutrons with energies of 2.5, 3.3 and 4.1 Mev from medium and heavy nuclei (from Na to Bi) were measured by the method of passing them through thin spherical layers. The reaction D(d, n)He^3 served as neutron source, for the acceleration of the deuterons a low-voltage accelerator and an electrostatic generator was used. P^{31}, Ar^{27} and S^{32} were used as neutron detectors, the threshold of the (n, p) reactions for them being close to the energy of the neutrons of the source. The cross sections of inelastic scattering of neutrons from all nuclei, except the "magic" ones, at energies of 2.5 - 4.1 Mev increase smoothly with an increase in the atomic number. For "magic" nuclei the cross section of inelastic

Card 1/2

scattering is considerably smaller than the cross sections of the adjacent nuclei. Great anomalies are observed in cross sections of inelastic scattering from heavy nuclei, which decrease with the rise of the neutron energy. For nuclei with a large number of nucleons therefore the effect of the nuclear shells manifests itself apparently more pronouncedly.

I. Sadikov

Card 2/2

BATALIN, V.A. [Batalin, V.O.]; KOPYTIN, N.S. [Kopytin, M.S.]

Inelastic scattering cross sections of 3,6 Me neutrons scattered by atomic nuclei. [in Ukrainian with summary in English]. Ukr. fiz. zhur. 3 no.2:185-189 Mr-Ap '58. (MIRA 11:6)

1.Institut fiziki AN URSR.
(Neutrons--Scattering) (Nuclei, Atomic)

BATALIN, V.A.; TSEKHMISTRENKO, Yu.V.

All-Union Conference on nuclear reactions at low and moderate energies. Ukr. fiz. zhur. 3 no.2:279-287 Mr-Ap '58. (MIRA 11:6)
(Nuclear reactions)

(3)

BATALIN, V. A.

L0760

S/120/62/000/004/006/047
E039/E420

AUTHORS: Malyshev, I.F., Popkovich, A.V., Roshal', G.Ya., Zheleznikov, F.G., Lysov, A.V., Tsopakin, S.G., Solnyshkov, A.I., Boytsov, A.S., Astakhov, Ye.Ya., Mironov, B.V., Lapitskiy, Yu.Ya., Batalin, V.A., Khoroshkov, V.S.

TITLE: The electrostatic accelerator - Injector of the proton synchrotron

PERIODICAL: Pribory i tekhnika eksperimenta, no.4, 1962, 37-45

TEXT: An electrostatic accelerator used as an injector in the 7.0 Gev proton synchrotron developed in 1956 by NIIEFA is described. The pressure chamber is 2200 mm in diameter and 7400 mm high and is intended for working pressures of up to 16 atm. Insulating gas is N_2:CO_2 mixture with a ratio of partial pressure of 3:1. The main column is of conventional segmented construction using polymethylmetacrylate. Values of the dependence of the voltage produced on the gas pressure shows that 4 MV is obtained at 6.5 atm and 5.7 MV at 16 atm and a relative humidity of $< 1\%$. The charge transporter belt is a six layer

Card 1/2

The electrostatic accelerator ...

fabric driven by a 3000 rpm 10 KW motor at 20 m/sec. The accelerating tube and its electrode system is described in detail: it is 300 mm inner diameter with 44 segments and the residual pressure is 2 to 5 x 10^{-6} mm Hg. A Penning type discharge is used in the ion source which provides 0.3 mA total ion current on continuous operation or 20 mA pulsed; the proton component being 10 to 12% and 65% respectively. The energy of the injected particles is stabilized to about 0.1%. Results of operation in 1960-61 show that beam currents of 4 to 5 mA are obtained at 4 MV. There are 10 figures and 1 table.

ASSOCIATIONS: Nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut elektrofizicheskoy apparatury GKAE (Scientific Research Institute for Electrophysical Apparatus GKAE)
Institut teoreticheskoy i eksperimental'noy fiziki GKAE (Institute of Theoretical and Experimental Physics GKAE)

SUBMITTED: April 6, 1962

Card 2/2

BATALIN, V. A.

40745

S/120/62/000/004/011/047
E140/E420

AUTHORS: Vladimirskiy, V.V., Koshkarev, D.G., Onosovskiy, K.K., Smolyankina, T.G., Smirnitskiy, V.A., Danil'tsev, Ye.N., Lazarev, N.V., Lapitskiy, Yu.Ya., Pligin, Yu.S., Batalin, V.A.

TITLE: The ion guide and beam-introduction system of the proton synchrotron

PERIODICAL: Pribory i tekhnika eksperimenta, no.4, 1962, 70-75

TEXT: From experimental work on the 4 Mev electrostatic generator used for beam injection, it was found that the diameter of the matched beam in the accelerator chamber would be not less than about 25 mm. The injection system was therefore designed to use plane condensers instead of slot condensers. As the phase volume of the beam was four times greater than expected, the focusing was strengthened by the use of quadrupole lenses. The beam introduction system is shown in Fig.2, where $C_{1,2,3}$ are condensers, C_1 is constructed from stainless steel plates, ℓ = 600 mm, h = 35 mm, bent to a radius of 4000 mm, V = 80 kV, ω = 171 mr, $\Delta V/V = 1.5 \times 10^{-3}$.

Card 1/3

C_2 has ℓ = 220 mm, h = 20 mm, V = 62 kV, ω = 85 mr and $\Delta V/V = 2.2 \times 10^{-3}$. C_3 has ℓ = 220 mm, h = 80 mm, V = 56 kV, ω = 9.6 mr, $\Delta V/V = 1 \times 10^{-2}$, where ℓ is length of the plates, h is the distance between them, ω is the angle through which the beam is bent and $\Delta V/V$ is the required stability. Calculation on the design of the system and its adjustment are given, in particular design details are presented on the first condenser C_1, the electrostatic quadrupole lenses, the ion guide and the magnetic quadrupole lenses. The electrostatic quadrupole lens consists essentially of four stainless steel plates with a hyperbolic profile and the magnetic quadrupole lens is calculated for a gradient of 350 Oe/cm and a length of 15 cm with a magnetic aperture of 60 mm. There are 12 figures.

ASSOCIATION: Institut teoreticheskoy i eksperimental'noy fiziki GKAE (Institute of Theoretical and Experimental Physics GKAE)

SUBMITTED: March 31, 1962

BATALIN, V. A.

24.6800

40766
S/120/62/000/004/047/047
E039/E420

AUTHORS: Vladimirskiy, V.V., Gol'din, L.L., Pligin, Yu.S., Veselov, M.A., Talyzin, A.N., Tarasov, Ye.K., Koshkarev, D.G., Lapitskiy, Yu.Ya., Barabash, L.Z., Kleopov, I.F., Lebedev, P.I., Kuz'min, A.A., Batalin, V.A., Onosovskiy, K.K., Uvarov, V.A., Vodop'yanov, F.A.

TITLE: Adjustment of the acceleration regime of the 7 Gev proton synchrotron

PERIODICAL: Pribory i tekhnika eksperimenta, no.4, 1962, 248-255

TEXT: In order to establish the optimum parameters for programming the control frequency the intensity, position, and frequency and amplitude of transverse oscillation of the beam is measured in three stages: (1) during the first revolution, (2) with a circulating beam and (3) with acceleration. For measurements on the first revolution long afterglow scintillation screens are used which are either observed visually or by means of a television camera. The screens are placed in the sections between magnet blocks; 15 in the initial part and 10 in the final part of the chamber. It is shown that the orbit does not

Card 1/2

Adjustment of the acceleration ...

deviate by more than 1.5 cm from the axis during the first revolution. Circulating beams without acceleration are obtained which continue for 20 to 30 revs. The circulating current is determined by means of a flight tube and the transverse oscillation frequency with an electrostatic probe with double vertical and horizontal plates. Scintillation screens in the form of a grid with 85% transmission are used to show the beam position and diameter for 5 to 10 revs. The beam diameter is shown to be about 4 cm under normal conditions. Investigations are carried out on the optimum form of the frequency - time relation for holding the beam in orbit. The width of the trapping region is $\pm$ 3 Kc/s for an initial frequency of 750 Kc/s which agrees well with theoretical estimates. Preliminary adjustment permitted the attainment of 6.2 Gev protons and after adjustment 7.2 Gev protons were obtained on October 25, 1961. The usual intensity on a normal cycle lies in the range 3 to 5 x 10^9. There are 7 figures and 1 table.

ASSOCIATION: Institut teoreticheskoy i eksperimental'noy fiziki GKAE (Institute of Theoretical and Experimental Physics GKAE)

SUBMITTED: April 11, 1962
Card 2/2

PASECHNIK, M.V.; BATALIN, V.A.; KORZH, I.A.; TOTSKIY, I.A.

Scattering of 0.5 and 0.8 Mev. neutrons by medium and heavy nuclei. Atom energ. 16 no.3:207-211 Mr '64. (MIRA 17:3)

L 23095-66 EWT(1)/T IJP(c)

ACC NR: AP6007080 UR/0057/66/036/002/0313/0315

AUTHOR: Batalin, V. A.

ORG: None

TITLE: Pierce optics of a beam with finite phase volume

SOURCE: Zhurnal tekhnicheskoy fiziki, v. 36, no. 2, 1966, 313-315

TOPIC TAGS: particle beam, electron beam, particle acceleration, space charge, thermal velocity

ABSTRACT: The well-known calculation by J.R.Pierce of the form of the accelerating potential required to counteract space charge effects and keep constant the diameter of the accelerated beam of charged particles is generalized to take account of the effects of the random (thermal) motions of the particles (finite phase volume). The calculations are based on a differential equation for the envelope of a paraxial beam of finite phase volume moving in a cylindrically symmetric field. This equation is given without derivation, but it is said to have been derived in a manner analogous to that in which similar equations were derived for a beam in a strong focusing channel or in field free space by I.M.Kapchinskiy (Atomnaya energiya, 13, 235, 1962; Radiotekhnika i electronika, 8, No: 6, 985, 1963). From this equation there is derived an equation for the potential distribution required to keep constant the diameter of the

Card 1/2

accelerated beam. The solution of this equation reduces in the case of zero phase volume and space charge limited emission to the well-known result of Pierce. Even in the general case the required equipotential surfaces can be calculated with the aid of an electrolytic tank. The author thanks I.M.Kapchinskiy for discussing the results and for valuable remarks. Orig. art. has: 9 formulas.

SUB CODE: 20/ SUBM DATE: 20Apr65/ ORIG REF: 003/ OTH REF: 001

VLADIMIRSKIY, V.V.; KOSHKAREV, D.G.; ONOSOVSKIY, K.K.; SMOLYANKINA, T.G.; SMIRNITSKIY, V.A.; DANIL'TEV, Ye.N.; LAZAREV, N.V.; LAPITSKIY, Yu.Ya.; PLIGIN, Yu.S.; BATALIN, V.A.

Ion guide and beam injection system in a proton synchrotron. Prib. i tekh. eksp. 7 no.4:70-75 Jl-Ag '62. (MIRA 16:4)

1. Institut teoreticheskoy i eksperimental'noy fiziki Gosudarstvennogo komiteta po ispol'zovaniyu atomnoy energii SSSR.
(Synchrotron)

BATALIN, V.I.

USSR

[illegible] of cardiolipin and its [illegible] and antigenic properties. M. I. Ravich-Shch[illegible], A. G. Pesnu[illegible], and V. I. B[illegible] (Med. Inst., Kursk). [illegible] Mikrobiol., Epidem. [illegible] 1955, No. [illegible] In rabbits [illegible] [illegible] of antibo[illegible] I. A. Stekol

BATALIN, V. I.

USSR/Pharmacology and Toxicology. Chemotherapeutic Preparations Anti-V-7
biotics

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur - Biol., No 15, 1958, No 71256

Author : Batalin V.I.
Inst : -
Title : The Effect of Penicillin Therapy Upon the Activity of Carbonic Anhydrase, Catalase and Peroxydase of the Blood of Patients Affected with Pneumonia

Orig Pub : Terapevt. arkhiv, 1957, 29, No 12, 59-62

Abstract : Twenty-four patients suffering from pneumonia (6 with croupous and 18 with lobular) were investigated. Penicllin therapy was carried out during 5-10 days with doses of 50,000-100,000 units administered intramuscularly every 3-4 hours. The activity of enzymes was determined daily. With a large number of pneumococci in the sputum, the activity of carbonic anhydrase was low (1.3-1.5 anhydrase units); after 2-4 days of penicillin therapy it increased (3.7-4.1 units); it was maintained at this level until the end of the treatment

Card : 1/2

and thereafter returned to normal (2-2.5 units). The increase of the activity of catalase and peroxydase in severe cases was insignificant. The increase of the activity of carbonic anhydrase in pneumonic patients under the influence of penicillin therapy is considered as a compensatory reaction of the organism in response to an acidotic condition.
-- M.I. Grebenshchikova

BATALIN, V.I.

Changes in the oxidation-reduction activity of enzymes in animals during infections and penicillin therapy [with summary in English] Vop.med.khim. 4 no.6:405-413 N-D '58 (MIRA 12:1)

1. Chair of Biochemistry, Kursk State Medical Institute.
(ENZYMES,
oxidation-reduction enzymes in exper. micrococcal infect. eff. of penicillin (Rus))
(PENICILLIN, effects,
on oxidation-reduction enzymes in exper., micrococcal infect. (Rus))
(MICROCOCCLA INFECTIONS, exper.
eff. of penicillin on oxidation-reduction enzymes (Rus))

BATALIN, V. I. Cand Biol Sci -- (diss) "[redacted] the activity of certain oxidation-reduction enzymes in [redacted] infection and penicillin therapy." Mos, 1959. 12 pp (Acad Med Sci USSR), 200 copies (KL, 41-59, 104)

RAVICH-SHCHERBO, M.I.; BATALIN, V.I.; BYKOVSKIY, A.F.

Use of paper disks in determining penicillin concentration in whole blood. Lab. delo 5 no.1:42-46 Ja-F '59. (MIRA 12:3)

1. Iz kafedry biologicheskoy khimii (zav. - prof. M.I. Ravich-Shcherbo) i kafedry mikrobiologii (zav. - prof. A.M. Brusin) Kurskogo meditsinskogo instituta.
(BLOOD--ANALYSIS AND CHEMISTRY)
(PENICILLIN)

BATALIN, Yu.A., inzh.

Effect of rail joints on track resistance to the motion of the train. Trudy MIIT no.111:77-101 '60. (MIRA 13:11)
(Railroads--Rails)

BATALIN, Yu.A.; NOVIKOV, B.A., starshiy nauchnyy sotrudnik

Starting the production of cellular silicate concretes at the Stupino factory. Stroi.mat. 7 no.6:7-11 Je '61. (MIRA 14:7)

1. Glavnyy inzhener Stupinskogo zavoda yacheistykh betonov, g. Stupino (for Batalin). 2. Nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut betona i zhelezobetona Akademii stroitel'stva i arkhitektury SSSR (for Novikov).

(Stupino—Lightweight concrete)

BATALINA, A.A.; KLETSOVA, V.I.

Effect of atmospheric humidity on the filter weight. Trudy Dal'nevost. NIGMI no.12:42-44 '61. (MIRA 14:12)
(Filters and filtration) (Sedimentation and deposition)

BATALINA, A.P.

Industry in Penza Province and its development during the period of the activity of the economic council. Uch. zap. Penz. inzh.-stroi. inst. no.1:78-130 '61. (MIRA 17:8)

S/089/60/010/001/001/020
B006/B063

AUTHORS: Dyad'kin, I. G., Batalina, E. P.

TITLE: Change in Time of Spatial and Energy Distributions of Neutrons From a Pulsed Source

PERIODICAL: Atomnaya energiya, 1960, Vol. 10, No. 1, pp. 5 - 12

TEXT: This is a theoretical study of the time dependence of spatial and energy distributions of neutrons emitted by a pulsating source. Such a problem may arise, e. g., in the geophysical detecting of petroleum layers. First, the nonsteady equation of motion describing the slowing down of pulsed neutrons is written and solved, after some transformations, by the method of stepwise integration. The solution obtained is applied to calculate the energy distribution, the change in time of spatial and energy distributions, and the mean square $(\overline{r^2})$ of the slowing down mean free path. The formulas then obtained are again applied to treat a concrete problem with a variable mean free path. The distribution in time of neutrons of a given energy is shown to follow Poisson's probability distribution in the whole time interval. It may be seen from the

Card 1/2

Change in Time of Spatial and Energy Distributions of Neutrons From a Pulsed Source

S/089/60/010/001/001/020
B006/B063

correlations found to exist between time, space, and energy distributions that, in certain distance and time intervals, the space-energy and the energy-time methods are mutually independent with this method of core sampling. Outside this interval there is a correlation between the two distribution functions, which is formulated. The method of core sampling by means of pulsed neutrons has found wide application in the USSR. The layer forming the object of investigation is exposed for a short time to the neutrons emitted by a pulsed generator, after which the neutron density in the layer is measured for a certain time. Neutron distribution in space and time (E_n = 1.5 ev) was studied in an artificial layer (SiO_2 + m% H_2O) as dependent on the water content. Results are shown in a graph and briefly discussed. There are 2 figures and 9 references: 8 Soviet and 1 US.

SUBMITTED: February 29, 1960

Card 2/2

ARTEMENKOVA, L.V.; BATALINA, M.A.; STEPANOV, B.M.

Dispersion of the transit time of electrons as a factor affecting the time resolution of an electronic amplifier. Nek. vop. eksp. fiz. no.1:27-36 '59. (MIRA 13:2)
(Electrons) (Photoelectric multipliers)

L 11981-66 EWT(m)/T WE

ACC NR: AP6000685 SOURCE CODE: UR/0080/65/038/009/2078/2084

AUTHOR: Batalina, G. M.; Proskuryakov, V. A. 37 35 B

ORG: Leningrad Technological Institute imeni Lensovet (Leningradskiy tekhnologicheskiy institut)

TITLE: Investigation of the purification of petroleum products from sulfur

SOURCE: Zhurnal prikladnoy khimii, v. 38, no. 9, 1965, 2078-2084

TOPIC TAGS: petroleum, petroleum refining, petroleum product, oxidation, organic sulfur compound

ABSTRACT: The possibility of purifying directly distilled petroleum fractions of sulfur by oxidation with atmospheric oxygen in an alkaline medium under pressure was examined using Romashkin petroleum and an oxygen feed of 2 l/min kg. The effects of temperature, hydrocarbon: water ratio, alkali concentration, catalysts and reaction time on the oxidations were investigated. $CuCl_2$, which forms the active $Cu(OH)_2$ in the alkaline medium, proved to be a very effective catalyst for the oxidation under pressure of mercaptans, disulfides, cyclic, polycyclic and aliphatic sulfur compounds. Thiophene was stable under these test

Card 1/2 UDC: 665.53

L 11981-66

ACC NR: AP6000685

2

conditions. The organic sulfur compounds were completely separated from the 80-200° fraction, and 50% of the organic sulfur compounds were removed from the 200-300° kerosene fraction by oxidation in alkali under pressure. F. N. Yudina and A. P. Borygina took part in the experimental work. Orig. art. has: 6 tables and 1 figure.

SUB CODE: 07, 11/ SUBM DATE: 16Apr64/ ORIG REF: 003/ OTH REF: 003

HW

Card 2/2

L 7018-66 EWT(m)/EPF(c)/EWP(j)/EWA(c) RPL WW/RM

ACC NR: AP5026780 SOURCE CODE: UR/0286/65/000/017/0067/0067

AUTHOR: Kuznetsov, Ye. V.; Arkhireyev, V. P.; Batalina, M. V.

TITLE: A method for producing polyisocyanates which contain phosphorus. Class 39, No. 174356 [announced by Kazan Chemical Engineering Institute im. S. M. Kirov (Kazanskiy khimiko-tekhnologicheskiy institut)]

SOURCE: Byulleten' izobreteniy i tovarnykh znakov, no. 17, 1965, 67

TOPIC TAGS: polymer, phosphorus, isocyanate resin, aromatic hydrocarbon

ABSTRACT: This Author's Certificate introduces a method for producing polyisocyanates which contain phosphorus by interacting aromatic diisocyanates with trialkyl phosphites. A wider selection of phosphorus-containing polyisocyanates is produced by using 2,4-toluylene diisocyanate and conducting the reaction at 70-120°C.

UDC: 678.66.002.2

SUB CODE: GC,MT/ SUBM DATE: 27Jun64/ ORIG REF: 000/ OTH REF: 000

Card 1/1

TRUNOVA, L.A.; MOSOLOV, A.N.; TIKHONOVA, N.A.; BATALINA, T.A.; SPIREVA, A.I.

Morphology of Mycoplasma-type micro-organisms, isolated from tissue cultures. Izv. SO AN SSSR no.8. Ser. biol.-med. nauk no.2:148-155 '65. (MIRA 18:9)

1. Novosibirskiy gosudarstvennyy meditsinskiy institut i Institut tsitologii i genetiki Sibirskogo otdeleniya AN SSSR, Novosibirsk.

GODLEVSKIY, M.N.; BATALIYEV, A.D.

Mafic minerals from differentiated trap intrusions in the Noril'sk region. Min.sbor. no.12:196-224 '58. (MIRA 13:2)

1. Kompleksnaya geologorazvedochnaya ekspeditsiya, Noril'sk.
(Noril'sk region--Iron)
(Noril'sk region--Magnesium)

VORONKOV, A.A.; BATALIYEVA, N.G.; PYATENKO, Yu.A.

Crystalline structure of stilwellite. Kristallografiia 9 no.4: 553-554 Jl-Ag '64. (MIRA 17:11)

1. Institut mineralogii, geokhimii i kristallokhimii redkikh elementov AN SSSR.

Abs Jour : Referat Zhur - Khimiya, No 4, 1957, 13983

neck feathers are automatically controlled. Large feathers are removed by roller machines, small feathers and down by combing machines. A conveyer line of somewhat lower output capacity (1600 geese or 2400 ducks per shift) has been set up and operates successfully at the Volokamsk poultry combine. Described are the arrangement of the chamber and specific features of this conveyer line system. A diagram is included showing the continuous operation processing of freshly killed water fowl.

BATALOV, A.

Receiving and unloading KB pneumatic compartment lines. Mias. ind. SSSR 34 no.4:48-49 '63. (MIRA 16:10)

1. Moskovskaya fabrika perovykh izdeliy.

BATALOV, A., starshiy ekonomist

Infallible remedy for the improvement of technical and economic indices. Avt. transp. 43 no.2:39 F '65.
(MIRA 18:6)

39631
S/195/62/003/004/001/002
E075/E436

11600

AUTHORS: Zhabrova, G.M., Kadenatsi, B.M., Zvonov, N.V., Yegorov, Ye.V., Azizov, T.S., Batalov, A.A., Gordeyeva, V.A., Glazunov, P.Ya.

TITLE: Preparation of finely divided metals and oxides by radiation

PERIODICAL: Kinetika i kataliz, v.3, no.4, 1962, 610-613

TEXT: A possibility was investigated of preparing metals and oxides in a finely divided form by irradiation of $Zr(OH)_4$, $Al(OH)_3$, $Fe(OH)_3$, Ni and Cu oxalates and basic copper carbonate with accelerated electrons having the energy of 0.8 Mev. The temperature of the samples during irradiation (1 to 2 g) did not exceed 40 to 50°C. Thermal decomposition at 400 to 500°C was also carried out for comparison with the irradiated materials. The decomposition of all the compounds commenced at radiation doses exceeding 10^8 rads and was intense at 10^9 to 10^{10} rads. At the latter doses the compounds were almost completely

Card 1/3

Preparation of finely ...

decomposed. It was shown that the specific surface of the metals and oxides prepared by the irradiation method exceeds in most cases that of the samples prepared by the usual high-temperature pyrolysis. An especially marked advantage was noticed for the radiolysis of Cu and Ni oxalates. The surface area of the oxalate decomposition products consisting predominantly of metals was sometimes 10 or more times that of the decomposition products obtained by vacuum pyrolysis. Radiolysis of $Zr(OH)_4$ and $Fe(OH)_3$ gives dispersed oxides having considerable surface areas. $Al(OH)_3$ is an exception, Al_2O_3 produced by the radiolysis having a similar surface area to that of Al_2O_3 obtained by pyrolysis. The metals and oxides prepared by radiolysis may find application as low temperature catalysts and adsorbents. There are 2 figures and 2 tables.

ASSOCIATIONS: Institut khimicheskoy fiziki AN SSSR
(Institute of Chemical Physics AS USSR)
Institut atomnoy energii im. I.V.Kurchatova AN SSSR
(Institute of Atomic Energy imeni I.V. Kurchatov
AS USSR)

S/195/62/003/004/001/002
E075/E436

Preparation of finely ...

Institut fizicheskoy khimii AN SSSR
(Institute of Physical Chemistry AS USSR)

SUBMITTED: March 15, 1962

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Card 3/3

L 34366-66 EWT(m)/EWP(t)/ETI IJP(c) JD/JG

ACC NR: AT6008411 SOURCE CODE: UR/3136/65/000/957/0001/0032

AUTHOR: Aleksandrov, Yu. V.; Alekseenko, Yu. N.; Batalov, A. A.; Buynitskaya, V. I.; Kochenov, A. S.; Sarychev, M. A.

ORG: Institute of Atomic Energy im. I. V. Kurchatov (Institut atomnoy energii)

TITLE: The study of the influence of the porosity of beryllium reflector on the flow of thermal neutrons in horizontal beams

SOURCE: Moscow. Institut atomnoy energii. Doklady, IAE-957, 1965. Issledovaniye vliyaniya skvazhnosti berilliyevogo otrazhatelya na potok teplovykh netronov v gorizontal'nykh puchkakh, 1-32

TOPIC TAGS: reactor reflector, neutron beam, neutron flux

ABSTRACT: The intensity of strong neutron fluxes (10^{10}—10^{11} n/cm^2·sec) at the exit of experimental reactor beams is in part determined by the flow of thermal neutrons at the header of the beam and by its cross section. In turn, these depend on the properties of the reflector. Since the authors were unable to imitate on the critical stand the active zone with the required spectral composition of the neutrons, they imitated the "thermal" active zone by establishing the appropriate distribution of the thermal neutron flux within the beryllium reflector. This was achieved by placing a 0.5-mm thick cadmium filter between the active zone and the reflector. The present article describes the critical stand used and the methodology of the

Card 1/2

ACC NR: AT6008411

experiment. The results cover extensive measurements of thermal neutron beams in channels of varying configuration and of different mutual distribution of beam relative to beryllium reflectors. In some cases the reflector consisted of consecutive layers of beryllium and plexiglas or a 26-cm beryllium and a 40-cm graphite layer. The report concludes with a theoretical calculation of the thermal neutron flux at the root of a single radial beam. The theoretical results are in good agreement with the experimentally measured values. Orig. art. has: 13 formulas, 14 figures, and 4 tables.

SUB CODE: 18 / SUBM DATE: none

Card 2/2

MIRKIN, B.M.; NAZIROVA, Z.M.; BATALOV, A.A.

Problems of botany at the Second Scientific Session of the Institutions of Higher Learning in the Volga Valley. Bot. zhur. 49 no.9:1381-1382 S '64. (MIRA 17:12)

1. Bashkirskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet, Ufa.

L 06994-67 EWT(m) IJP(c)
ACC NR: AP6021527 SOURCE CODE: UR/0089/66/020/006/0509/0510

AUTHOR: Vladimirova, M. V.; Batalov, A. A.; Kulikov, I. A.; Shulyatikova, L. G.

ORG: none

TITLE: New method of chemical dosimetry of reactor radiation

SOURCE: Atomnaya energiya, v. 20, no. 6, 1966, 509-510

TOPIC TAGS: water cooled nuclear reactor, reactor neutron flux, hydrogen, iron, radiation detector/ VVR reactor

ABSTRACT: This is an abstract of paper no. 85/3450 submitted to the editor and filed, but not published. On the basis of experimental data on the yield of H_2 and Fe^{3+} for different radiators, the authors have established relations between this yield and the linear energy transfer of the recoil γ quanta and protons in mixed fluxes of fast neutrons and γ quanta. The dosimetry procedure described is based on determining, following equal irradiation time in the reactor, the concentration of the hydrogen and trivalent iron in two solutions. One solution is gas-free H_2SO_4 (0.8 N), and the other is the same liquid but saturated with oxygen and mixed with $FeSO_4$. Previously obtained plots of the hydrogen yield against the ratio of the yields and concentrations of H_2 and Fe^{3+} (Atomnaya energiya v. 17, 222, 1964) make it possible to determine the hydrogen yield for the mixed radiation, and then to calculate the absorbed energy and from it finally the rate of oxidation of iron. The procedure was tested for a mixed stream of α particles from Po^{210} and β particles from H^3 and used for

Card 1/2 UDC: 539.12.04

L 06994-67
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dosimetric measurements in the channels of the VVR reactor. A formula for the ratio of the γ and neutron doses in the reactor is obtained. The proposed method for determining the absorbed energy in water-cooled reactors can be used for the range $(0.5 - 5) \times 10^3$ rad. Orig. art. has: 2 figures and 3 formulas.

SUB CODE: 18/ SUBM DATE: 02Sep65/ ORIG REF: 002

Card 2/2 ZC

BATALOV, A.B.

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1964

Geology
ore deposits

BATALOV, A.I.

Automatic machine for cutting and counting pieces of porcelain and faience mass. Stek. i ker. 18 no. 1:39-41 Ja '61. (MIRA 14:1)

(Cutting machines) (Pottery)

BATALOV, A.I.

Three-spindel unit for removing defects from the surface of porcelain articles. Stek.i ker. 18 no.8:41 Ag '61.
(MIRA 14:8)

(Porcelain)

BATALOV, A.I.

Combination tunnel-type drier. Stek. i ker. 22 no.12:31-33 D '65. (MIRA 18:12)

1. Kuzyayevskiy farforovyy zavod.

BATALOV, Anatoliy Leonidovich; UL'YANOVSKIY, R.A., otv.red.; YUREVICH, L.I., red.izd-va; YAZLOVSKAYA, E.Sh., tekhn.red.

[Transportation in modern India] Transport v sovremennoi Indii. Moskva, Izd-vo vostochnoi lit-ry, 1961. 229 p. (MIRA 14:4)

(India--Transportation)